NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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ADVERTISEMENTS resulted serry day; advertisements in-ADVERTISEMENTS resulted serry day; advertisements in-serted in the Weinty Heralds, Faulty Heralds, and in the Colligencie and Languages Estitions. OB PERSTING accorded with neathers, charpness and de-

Volume XXV No. 947

AMUSEMENTS PER EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. Broadway.-EQUESTRIAN PERFOR

WINTER GARDEN, Brondway .- PROFESSOR ANDERSON BOWERT THEATRE, BOWERT -- GOT MANNERING-FOOD WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway. - WITE'S SHCRET.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Howery. -- Strue or Palar-

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.—Day and Evening.—Love to Hundle Lare—Gentleman in Black— Laving Cunicellies, &c. BRYANTS: MINSTRELS: Mechanics Hall, 472 Broadway BURLESQUEE, SONGS, DANCES, Ac. — CENED AT PRAION'S.

MIBLO'S SALOON, Broadway, -- Hoolet & Camparil's Emethers in Ethiopian Songs, Busineque Dances, &c. --NATIONAL VARIETIES, Chellen street. - LL That PALACE GARDEN, Fourteenth street.-Dissouving Views

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL. 663 Broadway .- Soxos, New York, Tuesday, September 4, 1860.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The New York Herald --- Edition fo Europe.
The Conard steamship Arabia, Captain Stone, will leave

toston on Wednesday for Liverpool.

The mails for Europe will close in this city this

afternoon at a quarter past one o'clock to go by railroad. and at a quarter to four o'clock to go by steamboat. The ECROPRAN EDITION OF THE HERALD Will be published at tea o'clock in the morning. Single copies, in wrap-

pers, six cents.

The contents of the European Formon or ran Henald will combine the news received by small and telegraph at the office during the previous week, and up to the hour

By the arrival of the City of Manchester off Cape Race yesterday, we have European advices to the 23d ult., one day later than the accounts brought by the Africa.

Garibaldi and several additional corps of hi troops had landed in Calabria, and the Calabrian were in open revolution against the King of Naples. It is reported that the Garibaldians had met with success, but to what extent is not mentioned.

At Liverpool the cotton market was firm, while the renewal of bad weather had caused an advancing tendency in the prices of breadstuffs. Consols on the 22d closed at 92j a 93.

The steamship Bavaria, from Southampton on the evening of the 18th ult., arrived at this port yesterday morning. Her advices have been antici pated by the Africa.

By the arrival of the pony express we have ad vices from San Francisco to the 22d ult., and later accounts from Oregon, Washington Territory and British Columbia. The Sonora sailed from San Francisco on the morning of the 22d for Panama, with 590 passengers and \$871,260 in treasure. The political canvass was going on very briskly both in California and Oregon. The Secretary of State of Oregon has refused Mr. Shiel a certificate of election to Congress, on the ground of the election being premature and unauthorized by law. Business at San Francisco was steady, but the demand for goods from the interior had become quite slack. New gold and silver mines have been discovered in Oregon and in the British possessions. Several engagements with hostile Indians are reported, in of which the savages were defeated

By an arrival at New Orleans we have interesting news from Mexico. A battle between the forces under Miramon and Degolfado was fought at Lagos on the 10th ult. The battle lasted five days, and resulted in the disastrous defeat of Miramo force. Miramon was bally wounded, but managed to effect his escape with but a few of his cavalry. All his artillery and what remained of his army were made prisoners. Gen. Pacheco was killed, and Gen. Mejla was taken prisoner. The Prince of Wales reached Brockville yester-

day, where he was received with the usual demonatrations. Some trouble being anticipated on the Prince's arrival Toronto, in consequence of the long standing quarrets between the Orangemen and the Catholics, the Prince has very properly signified his determination not to countenance any ovation in which religious or political predilections of any

party are made public.

After a brief vacation, both branches of the Common Council recommended their usual sessions yesterday. In the Board of Aldermen the contract of Patrick Lynch for cleaning the streets for five years was taken up. One Alderman declared the contract a gross swindle, and another said he had been threatened with opposition at any future election if he refused to vote to confirm the contract. The debate was stopped by the President declaring it out of order, and the Clerk was directed to have all the papers in relation to the subject ready for the next meeting of the Board. Th Comptroller reported the balance of funds in the treasury on the 31st uit, to amount to \$418,917. The receipts of the Sixth Avenue Raffroad Com pany for the first six months of the present year were reported to be \$152,040. The Board concurr with the Councilmen in extending the hospitalities of the city to the Mayor and Common Council of York and present a stand of colors to the Seventh regiment. The report donating \$3,000 to the Children's Aid Society was adopted. After the journed till Friday next.

In the Board of Councilman, last evening, an e vitation tendered to the Common Council by Cal. Lefferts, to be present at a review of the Seventh regiment on Wednesday, when a stand of colors will be presented to that regiment by the Mayor and a committee of the Common Council of Wash ington, was unanimously accepted. A resolution was adopted appointing a special committee to extend the hospitalities of the city to the Washing ton city authorities. A resolution appropriating \$1,500 for this purpose was laid over. In reply to a resolution of inquiry, the acting President of the Croton Aquedact Board stated that the work of connecting the receiving and distributing reservoirs was commenced under a resolution passed by the Common Council directing the work to be Jon by day's work. The work was now suspended and the only progress that had been made is excavating the earth was the making of a trenel eight feet in width, from which 1,100 cubic yards of earth had been removed. It will be remember ed that some time ago a resolution was adopted by the Constimen directing the stopping of the laying or ten pipes everycoting the recertains, until the

work was contracted for, in which the Aldermen refused to concur. The paper was returned last evening, when the Board adhered to their former action by a vote of twelve to seven. A number of reports of committees were presented and laid over till the next meeting. After disposing of a number of routine papers, the Board adjourned till Thursday. The long looked for "items" of the bill for

entertaining the Japanese were not forthcoming. The Tammany Society convened last evening a ammany Hall, pursuant to call, but transacted ac particular business of importance. A few new members were admitted, and ex-Supervisor Bell was duly installed as one of the twelve Sachems.

The September term of the General Session commenced yesterday, but in consequence of the absence of witnesses no business was transacted There was not a quorum of grand jurors present but the requisite number will be in attendance thi morning, when Judge Russell will deliver his The Police Commissioners at their meeting yes

terday received the resignation of patrolman But terfield, of the Twenty-third precint, which was ac cepted; also, the report of the House of Detention for the past month, showing an expense incurred of \$389. No other business was transacted. The police yesterday arrested a Russian citize named Ludovic Josehim Julius Tode, formerly of St. Petersburg, who is charged with having swin-

dled the firm of Earle & Co., of Hull, England, to the amount of \$75,000, by selling one of their ves sels and absconding with the proceeds. Tode has been in the United States since November last, and succeeded in cluding both English and American detectives till yesterday, when he was arrested in Broadway. Full particulars of the case are given The investigation in the case of James R. Carre

ras. O. F. Downs and José O. Pedraias, charged with having wilfully cast away the bark E. A.!Kinsman on one of the Bahama Keys, in order to de fraud the underwriters of the vessel and cargo, was continued yesterday before Justice Connolly. The evidence elicited yesterday was quite interesting and we therefore give a full report of it in to-day's paper. The examination will be resumed

According to the City Inspector's report, there were 524 deaths in the city during the past week, decrease of 25 as compared with the mortality of the week previous, and 57 less than occurr during the corresponding week last year. The re-capitulation table gives 1 death of disease of the bones, joints, &c. 102 of the brain and nerves, 4 o the generative organs, 12 of the heart and blood vessels, 36 of the lungs, throat, &c., 10 of old age 34 of diseases of the skin and eruptive fevers, 20 of diseases of the stomach, bowels and other digestive organs, 52 of general fevers, 8 prematur births, 6 of disease of the urinary organs, and 29 from violent causes. The nativity table gives 391 natives of the United States, 73 of Ireland, 36 of Germany, 13 of England, 3 of Scotland, and the balance of various foreign countries. balance of various foreign countries.

The sales of cotton yesterday were conflued to a fe-hundred bales, closing without change in quotations. To

accounts received from the South continue to speak un-favorably of the prospects of the present growing crops Owing to large receipts, with restriction of freight room and the firmness of ship owners, the market for breastuffs was heavy and lower. Flour sold to a fair exten-and closed at a decline for common and medium grades State and Western. Wheat was heavy and ear considerable sales at rates given in another co Pork was steady, with sales of new moss at \$19 62% a \$19 75, and of new prime at \$14 12% a \$14 25. Sugars were steady at Saturday's prices, with sales of about 1,000 hogsbeads. Coffee was steady and firmer with sales of 900 hags Rio at 14c, and 400 do. Laguayy at private terms. Freights, for full room ahead, were firm and 154, asked for wheat, in ship's bags, and 4s. for flow For immediate shipment, wheat, in bags, was engaged a 13%d. a 14d., and 1,000 barrels floor were taken at 3s 1034d., and flour was reported, for some days ab (1,800 barreis), at 4s. Rates were also firm to Londor and other English ports. A vessel for Cork and a mar ket was engaged at 16d. for wheat, in ship's bags.

The Coming State Elections-A Calu View of the Field.

The State elections of September in New England and California, and of October in several of the Southern, Central and Western States, will exercise a more important influence on the coming Presidential elections than they have ever before exhibited, because in the breaking up of the old democratic organization the politicians rely upon them to demonstrate around what set of candidates and principles the people will coalesce

Those which have already taken place, in North Carolina, Kentucky and Arkansas, have given strong indication of the tendency of public opinion there. The September election takes place in Vermont to-day, in California on the 5th and in Maine on the 10th. The Vermont election is likely to be, as usual, all one way, and have no political effect outside her own borders; but that of California will exercise some influence on the October elections in Pennsylvania and Indiana. Around that o Maine, however, centres the chief interest of

the elections during the present month. This State has been strongly black republi can since the Kansas Nebraska imbroglio. In 1856 Fremont carried the State by 25,000 majority; but this has diminished in the subsequen elections, until last year it reached only 12,000 The break of the democratic organization has diminished the probabilities of overcoming that vote, but both parties are vigorously at work. A popular candidate has been brought forward for Governor, and the Congressional districts are being canvassed with vigor. It is not supposed that the democrats can elect their gubernatorial ticket, but they assert that they can can carry three of the six Congressional districts, which are now all repre sented by black republicans. If on the eve of a great Presidential contest like the presen they can take even one of those districts, it will be an evidence of weakness on the part of th abolitionized republicans, and will have a material effect on the Central States. Maine is onof the extreme Northern hotbeds of black republicanism, and if it cannot hold its own. and even do something more, in view of the divisions among its opponents, it has a poor

chance in the Central States. The October elections take place in Georgia. Mississippi and Florida on the 1st: South Caro lina on the 8th, and Pennsylvania, Ohlo, India na. Minnesota and Iowa on the 9th. Florida and Mississippi are not contested States, but the result in Georgia will doubtless exercise an influence on the Presidential vote in November throughout the South. But of these elections the most important is that for Governor in Pennsylvania. There the conservatives have made a union on Foster, and no one doubts that they will be able to carry the State by a large majority. Some of the bitter Douglas men, under the direction of Forney, who is nealonely working for the black republicans under a mask, have under taken to run a straight Douglas ticket in the hope of defeating the national fusion more ment. The device is a weak one, and the scheme is too clearly seen through to be effective. The election of Foster in Pennsylvania.

will seeme the blumph of the penservatires in

that State in November, and contribute a very in portant aid towards the same result in

From this survey of the field before us it will be seen that the national fight is to take place in Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York, all of which States can be carried against Lincoln and the fanatice by the exercise of a little common sense and a modicum of selfabnegation on the part of the politicians. In them the national life is strong; they form the heart of the confederation, for the currents of their industry and trade quicken the prosperity of all the other members. It becomes all interests alike here to labor for the one common end; the farmer, merchant, manufacturer, mechanic, laborer, all are equally interested in defeating the aims of the fanatics, for the issue comes home to the prosperity and happiness of every fireside, however rich or however humble it may be. The election of Lincoln would strike a deadly blow at the whole credit of the South, which would react with disas trous energy upon every industry and interest in the North, and the abolition agitation, which would be stimulated under it, would infallibly lead us into a civil war.

THE RECEPTION OF THE PRINCE OF WALES-THE FIREMEN'S DISPLAY.-The reception designed for the Prince of Wales, on his arrival in New York, will be classified under three heads the grand citizens' ball, under the anspices of a committee comprising the leading representatives of worth, wealth and social position in the metropolis; the military review of the finest volunteer soldiery in the world, and the torchlight procession of the firemen. At the ball the citizens of every class will have an opportunity of seeing the heir apparent to the British throne, in the person of Baron Reafrew. to the best advantage, as that young gentleman seems most at home in the ballroom. The ro view of the First Division and the firemen's pro cession will present spectacles that must deligi and aston'sh not only the youthful mind of the Prince, but also the more aged and mature minds of his Mentors and advisers who travel with him. At the present time the volunteer military system is undergoing an experiment in England-an experiment full of interest, and it may be of vital importance to the safety of the empire, and such a display of a purely volunteer organization as our First Division can present, comprising from six to nine thousand men. thoroughly disciplined, and filled with mitimry arder and esprit du corps, cannot fail to farnish any statesman with material for thought, and impress him with feelings of deep admiration. So it may be said of the volunteer firemen's turnout, which will probably number five thousand men, in almost as high a state of military discipline as the soldiery-all skilled in the use of arms, obedient to command, and animates with a devotion to their country as ardent as their courage and as admirable as their daring and disregard of danger. These are some of the valuable lessons which the Prince and the statesmen who accompany him are to learn in

the United States. But in order to render the firemen's display thoroughly effective it will be necessary to adopt the same plan as that carried out in the Japa nese reception—namely, that the streets should be kept clear for them from curb to curb, in er der to give them an opportunity to march with precision and display their strength and numbers with proper effect. This privilege is al-ways accorded to the military, and it should be the duty of the city authorities to see that it is accorded to the firemen on this occasion. If this be done the firemen's parade will present the grandest sight of the kind which any city in the world can produce.

GOVERNOR BANKS ARROAD,-It is stated in ome of the Boston papers that Governor Banks intends to go to Europe on behalf of the great corporation, the Illinois Central Railroad Company, with which he will be connected after the 1st of January, 1861. It is understood that Governor Banks goes abroad to offer facilities to immigrants from the Old World, and to induce them to settle in Illinois on the line of the Central road. The scheme is a feasible one. There are thousands of small farmers in England, Ireland, France and Germany who would gladly immigrate to the United States were they once assured that they could have a good title to a good farm at a small price, and be protected from swindlers of all sorts en route Governor Banks is precisely the person to arrange a system under which the immigrant may travel as safely and comfortably from Bremen. or Cork, or Havre, or Liverpool, to Chicago, as from one place to another in his native land The results of such a system would be manifold. The country in general would be benefitted by an influx of hardy agriculturists and skilful mechanics, the State of Lillnois will gain in wealth and population. and the stockholders of the Illinois Central witl have occasion to bless the happy day when the Governor's services were secured to them. We are quite confident that Governor Banks has been wise in separating himself from a party organization in which all the leading men are overslaughed, and the Lincolns and Weeds receive the honors and material rewards of success, and we fully believe that the statesman of Massachusetta will find a still wider field of usefulness in the prairies of the West than any which could have been afforded him by political station, however exalted. And if, at some future day, Governor Banks should be called to the first office in the people's gift, his expedence as a railway director will in no way dis qualify him for the duties which devolve upon the chief magistrate of the nation.

Orn Display of Housestern This Falls The watering places are giving up their visi tants out of the vortex of dissipation and frivolity which held them in thrall during the nummer months, and they are pouring into the city by thousands. Their return is the signal for a transfer from one kind of amusement to another. The theatres and the Opera will now ciaim the homage of the pleasure seekers at night; but there is one species of amusement which more than any other will be seized upon by daylight, and that is the delightful and salutary pastime of horse riding and driving. At no previous time were the drives and roads about the city more resplendent with grand equipages and fine horses than they will be this fall. If the Central Park had redeemed its promises and afforded that length of drive and sh which it ought to do at the present time, the display would of course be finer; but even as it is, such drives as our suburban roads afford will be alive with equipages and specimens of horacical that can hardly be equalled.

MORTALITY OF NEW YORK.—The tables of mortality for the three summer months just closed exhibit a marked improvement in the public health over the corresponding periods of 1858 and 1859. The deaths by children's diseases are less by 430 than in 1858, and by 470 than in 1859. The total decrease of deaths among children under five years of age is 1,327 under 1858, and 815 under 1859. Amongst adults the de-crease in the deaths from bowel complaints is 236 under 1858, and 229 under 1859; and from brain diseases 97 under 1858, and 57 under 1859. There is an increase in the deaths amongst foreigners of 165 over 1858, and of 332 over 1859; but this is to be accounted for by the fact that there is a larger immigration this year than there was in the last two. Notwith standing this item, the decrease in the total number of deaths in the three summer months of 1860 has been 1,168 under 1858, and 730 under 1859.

This gratifying result is in a great degree owing to the attention paid by the City Inspector to sanitary police measures. Dumping grounds have been removed from the more thickly populated wards; manure heaps and accumula tions of filth have been prohibited in stables where a number of horses are kept; a close supervision has been maintained ever sinks and vacant lots; dead carcasses have been promptly removed from the public thoroughfares; the markets have been daily visited and decayed and unwholesome provisions sent out of the city, and curious to say, notwith-standing the large decrease in the expense for the cleaning of streets, they have been kept in

a much more satisfactory condition than usual. Much, however, remains to be done to bring the mortality of New York down to the point to which scientific men are of opinion it is susceptible of being reduced. At present, according to a late return published by the London Times, the average deaths per week in the two cities, making allowance for the disparity of population, would show a difference in favor of New York of about two per cent. With the superior advantages that we possess, in the way of drainage and healthiness of situation, this per centage ought to be at least four times larger, and undoubtedly would be were our sanitary regulations and police as stringent as those of London. Still we must be thankful for the improvement which the last quarter manifests. Were the present City Inspector efficiently seconded by the other authorities we have no doubt that he would soon exhibit a result much more favorable than that to which we have drawn attention.

OUR SHIPBUILDING AND SHIPPING TRADE. few years ago the shipbuilding trade received an extraordinary impetus, and the tonnage o this country almost exceeded that of England Our shipbuilding was then in a high state of activity; but of late England has gone considerably ahead of us. For a year past bust ness has been falling off in our shipyards to such an extent that they were almost deserted, no work at all being in progress; but within the past few months a wonderful reaction has been experienced. The stocks of the various shipyards are being filled, freights have gone up considerably; in fact, the demand for ships exceeds the supply. The shipping business to California, to China and to Europe is in a prosperons condition. No doubt much of this is the result of our abundant harvests, coupled with the prospective necessities of Europe for Ame rican breadstuffs in the event of a scarcity there which is now more than probable, owing to the partial fallure of the crops in Great Britain and

It is past peradventure that the reason why England got in advance of us in tonnage was because she built more propellers than we did and hence she was better able to fill the de mand. Canvass is too slow an agent for packet ships these times; commerce is pressing hard upon the heels of steam, and it must eventually adopt the quicker agency. Therefore, if we are to keep pace with other maritime nations, we lien of sailing vessels, and when we do that we shall have the largest amount of tonnage sailing under the American flag of any nation transversing the seas.

CRIME IN THE METROPOLIS.—The calendar of the September term of the Court of General Sessions, which commenced its sittings yesterday, is the largest that it has ever had to dis-pose of. There are 165 prisoners in the Tombs awaiting trial on various charges, there being nine for murder, whilst the number of persons charged with offences, indicted or at large on ball, swells the list to 632; and this. notwithstanding that at the last term upwards of one hundred prisoners were sentenced by the Recorder.

This pleasant catalogue affords the bes proof that can be offered of the utter inadequacy of the present police system to the wants of our city. The policy of criminal legislation is prevention rather than punishment, and were the police force sufficient both in numbers and discipline for the protection of the public, that policy would be carried out to the full extent to which it is practicable. Under a system, however, which gives only one patrolman to a beat of a mile and a quarter, and which is notoriously lax in its organization, it can never have a fair trial. So long as the police force is made up of such elements as It is at present composed of, and the requirements of discipline are lost sight of in conside rations foreign to it, we must be resigned to find the calendars of the criminal courts constantly increasing in extent and enormity.

THE CAMPAIGN COMMENCED IN EARNESE,-With the cool breezes of September we have a general revival among all classes of our citi zers, and more especially are the politicians beginning to be aroused. fact that only sixty days intervene between the present time and the date of the election, and that recent events have created some doubts as to the issue of the contest, has aroused the orators of all parties. Mr. Donglas is making a tour through the South, and necording to all accounts, finds thousands of enthusiastic supporters. His ancient adversary, Mr. Seward, the Coriolagus of his party, ha-In spite of its ingratitude, placed himself in the front of the battle, and while the "Little Glant" is stumping the South, the high priest of the higher law and the irrepressible conflict is in the West fighting the battles of the party be created. It is to be hoped that the New York Senator will keep the "Massachusetts school" of politics as his text throughout his Western tour. By steadlly adhering to the John Brown and Hartford Convention platform, he can materially assist the Union movement and

perhaps, succeed in defeating Old Abe, by whose friends Seward was so cruelly saubbed at Chicago. It is a good eign for the opposition when W. H. Seward takes the stump.

REGISTRATION OF MARRIAGES.—The circular sened in May last from the City Inspector's office, calling upon ministers and physicians to comply with the law for the registration of marriages, does not seem to have met with much attention. The law was passed in 1858, when the population of the city was about six hundred thousand, and in the month of October of that year there were registered 1,778 births and 618 marriages. The largest number returned since was for the month of June last, when there were registered 392 marriages and 1,323 births, showing a falling off in marriage registrations of twenty per cent, and in births of thirty per cent.

This result, so far as the marriage returns are oncerned, is attributed by the department to the opposition offered to the law by the Catholic clergy. The ministers of other churches give it but a partial support, for they naturally feel reluctant to obey a regulation which the clergy of another denomination may comply with or not, as it suits their convenience. Medical men have evinced more readiness to obey the law. The returns of births for July last exhibit an increase of 420 over the July of the preceding year, though still showing a falling off of 558 over the record of 1853.

The question now arises whether we are to allow an enactment, the civil advantages of which cannot be disputed, to be practically nullified by the refusal of the Catholic or any other sect or clergy to comply with its provisions. In no country but in Ireland has such an exemp tion been ever tolerated, and that example can hardly be cited as a justification of the course of Archbishop Hughes. When the Legislature meets this question will have to receive further consideration, and the law will either have to be repealed or rendered so stringent as to insure obedience to it. It would be better to have no law of registration at all than to keep one on the statute books which is practically noperative.

THE SECRET OF THE INDIAN WAR IN UTAH .- I will be remembered that we have always taken the ground that the difficulties between the settlers in Western Utah and the Pah-Ute Indians grew out of unwarrantable aggressions on the part of the former upon the natural rights of the latter. To sustain this theory we had on our side nearly all the historical examples, from the King Philip war down to the Oregon disturbances, five or six years ago. There was, likewise, the testimony of several unprejudiced witnesses of the events which led to the battle at Pyramid Lake. We have now the evidence of Colonel Lander, who has been employed in the important govern-ment survey in California and Utah. Colonel Lander's command has encountered the hostile Indians and defeated them, and he reports that "the war can be closed, and the Pah-Utes rendered friendly, by paying them for their lands, now occupied by white settlers." This opinone which we have beld all alongnow been officially confirmed. It is the old story-aggressions on the part of the whites unprovoked assaults upon the Indians, and en a preconcerted attempt to work up an Indian war, in order to get fat contracts army supplies. That game has been tried often enough. It is time now that the government flicers gave the Indians fair play. That done we shall have no further trouble with them.

THE NEW SHIVER MINES IN UTAH .- The first considerable shipment of silver ore from the Washoe mines was received at this port on Sunday, by the Northern Light. There were six hundred bags of this ore, valued at over one humired thousand dollars-a modest sum when compared with the very large stories which have been told about the new mines, but still enough to show that there is something in them. If the yield of silver from the Arizona and Utah mines should equal the expectations which have been justified by preliminary discoveries, we shall have another revolution in the relative values of the precious metals. The Californian and Australian gold deposits came near to making silver the more valuable of the two metals, because of its rarity; but the newly discovered silver deposits will bring values back to their former condition. The discovery of the Utah and Arizona mines has been most fortunate, as it came directly at the time when a supply of silver was needed for the East Indian and China trade.

ACADEMY OF MUNIC-PRINT NIGHT OF THE SEASON -- The opera season commenced last night under the most favor-able auspices. The theatre has been put in the best order, thoroughly renovated and fresheedd in every part. The thoroughly renovated and fresheard in every part. The public has already; been made acquainted with the fact that the directors of the Academy have combined all the artistic talent at present in the city, and that they have thereby secured a troope of unrivalled excellence. They will be challed to give during the season all the best operas, rerious and comic, of the modern reperiour, and from present appearables their accritions will be fully appreciated and rewarded by the public.

The Academy on last night was well diled by a mixed audience. Here and there a few Academy might be seen, but say a rule it was a strangers' house, and one in which

and sender of the reason of the weet made to be seen, but as a rule it was a strangers' house, and one in which our Southern brothren had a clear majority. The opera was the 'Sannambula,' with Adelina Patti, Errani and Amodio. It was the general impression that Miss Patti had improved both in power and execution. Her acting is now exceedingly good, and altogether her progress in every branch of her art proves that she is one of those rare geniuses who are not spoiled by flattery nor rulned by success. In the due finale of the first act she turn admirably, and in the piece de recistance, the Ah non givings of the third, ahe more than renewed her greatest trumphs of last season. Errani was in pretty good voice, and was an acceptable Elvino, although the absence of firignoil was regretted. Amodio's organ has recovered all its printine richness and retendity, and he sang exceedingly well. As the first night of the season is a reunium of Opera goers—a nort of pretude to the regular performance—we refrain from anything more than these general remarks. The performance was altogether satisfactory—the principal artists excellent, the orchestra, under Signer Mintle, quite perfect—the chorus seemed to need practice, and might be strengthened without doing any liarm.

In Wednessey, those speech artists for the season is a remarken.

to Wednesday, these superb artists, Cortesi and Music

The Contest Mixerana as Brookers.—The Sisten Pure, only original Christy's minetrels, led by George in propriat persons, will give concerts at Mexical Hall, on Thursday and Pricky of this week, an asnouncement which will be especially welcome to the admirers of the colored operators to water.

CONCRET IN AID OF THE GARMAIDS FUND -The CO. Brooking on Friday, under the direction of Signor Music, was a very successful one. Parodi created great entha-cians with the "Marseillaire," and the other artists, Su-stal, Maccaferri and Iscalier (violinist), were much ap-

Supposed Font Play.

The body of a German, named Weedelin Graft, who was missing from his residence alone August 5, was count dead this ference in a comfield sear too lower sar of this city. It is supposed that there has been foul by

NEWS FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Our Special Washington Despa

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3, 1860. Gen. Walker's plans excite so little interest in official university that no naval vessels have been directed especially to watch his novements. Every precaution will, cowever, be taken to intercept any armed bodies leaving our shores to join him. The errand of Minister Dimitory com Costa Rien to Nicaragua recently, to exercise all the power vested in him to repel the invader, was, it is known, more in a spirit of diplomatic duty than with the means of success. Information has reached here that be-fore Walker captured Truzillo he despatched agents to Nicaragua to secretly organize his friends in antisipation of his invasion of that State.

of his invasion of that State.

An loca see monapole that Pore.

The services in all the Roman Catholic churches here yesterday were decirated to the spiritual and temboral aid of the Pope. The attendance was more than usually large and the contributions were liberal.

THE DE GROOT AWAD AND THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

The comments of a New York paper of Saturday on Secretary Floyd are repetited by fees and friends as false and libelious, whether they regard the award to De Groot as correct or hot. Much indignation is expressed in and about the Fepartment against the slanderer. The case itself is not closed. It can be revisived, and any mistake can be remedied by the proper authority. The charge of corruption is wanton.

INCREASE OF THE PROBLEM ROYAL FAMILY.

Baren Von Gerolt, the Prussian Minister, had a form audience of the President to-day, at which he annount the birth of a royal infant to the Prince and Princes. Prussia. The Prince of Wales is again an uncle

Applications for appointment to a vacancy in the ma rine corps are numerous. George W. Collier, of Mary land, will probably fill it. POLITICAL MATTERS

tively that Lougiss will not carry that State.

R. P. Dick, United States District Attorney, call Raleigh Douglas meeting together, yet his head is not off.

John L. Green will not be Marshal of the Western die

MR TRESCOTT AND HIS PANILY. Mr. Trescott, Assistant Secretary of State, h South Carolina to bring his family to Washingt

South Carolina to bring his family to Washington.

APPLICATIONS FOR PLACES IN THE CENSUS BUREAU.

Twelve applicants for places in the Consus Bureau have been rejected by the Board of Examiners. A graduate of a German University was found ignorant of square and cube root. Secretary Thompson is winning golden opinions for his rigid requirement of qualifications. There is a good chance for competent men.

Pennsylvania Congressional Nomina In the Fifth district the republicans have nominate Wm. M. Davis for Congress, and the democrats Ress

ngersoll.

In the Eleventh district the democrats have n John Hughes for Congress.

News from the Sout

PRESPONDENTS FOR GENERAL WALKER INCOM-DIABISM IN TEXAS—THE RECAPTURE OF THE SLAVE

WILLIAM, ETC.

Washington, Sept. 3, 1860.

The Picoyune of Friday last says that the schools Taylor salted for Reaten of Thursday with a number of Walker's Fletude on bonad, mest of them by asocial invitation. The Taylor's cargo consisted principally of prvisions and breadstuffs, and nine packages not named.

The San Antonio (Texas) Herald of the Sist of Augulearns that the Post Office and a store at Lavernia were distroyed by fire on the 17th. The loss is from \$25,000 in \$50,000. The fire was supposed to be the work of an icondistry.

cendiary.

The Charleston Courier's Key West correspondence of the 26th of August says that the bark William, recently sold there, was reized during the absence of our was steamers by a man named Comming, from New Oriesses. She got underway, but was pursoed by a pilot boat and retaken. Comming was examined by the Comminioner, and confined in jail under the piracy law. Key West and confined in jail under the piracy law. Key West

The Springfield Horse Show.

Francourt, Mass., Sept. 3, 1869.

There is a promise of a greater and better collection to see than on any former occasion. Five hundred boar are already entered. The city is throughd with stranges and great numbers are expected to night and to morrothe weather is excellent, and the arrangements for those and sale of horses, and the accommodation of viscer, are unexpected makes.

Arrival of Dr. D. Wickham at New Newton, N. J., Sept. 3, Dr. D. Wickham, now under an indictment murder of Mrs. Coles, arrived here this nose in of officers Nives and Quackenbush, by the fowness he was arrested in New York, on Saturday The regular term of the court opens to morror sunderviced that his trial will be postponed underviced to December term.

I.a.ke Disnator.

Poer Danouse, C. W., Sept. 3, 1868.

The bark Great Wees, which arrived yesterday, picts up on the lake, a few miles below this port, a sin rigged yacht upset. It is supposed to be the one in whi our men, belonging to the Great Trunk Raitroad, sail from Toronta a week ago, and who have not been has come alone.

The Sailing of the De Soto. New Onzaon, Sph. 3, 1800. The steamship De Soto mile on

News from Piles's Peak. Sr. Joses, Sept. 3, Denver City dates to August 28 reached here th

From hey one and the process and Arapa for about ten miles down the Platte, approach some of them threaten violence, but the pear well disposed. An Arapahoe, who spe supposed to be Left Hand, is visiting the Cherry creek, warning the owners against who threaten to cut off the settlers, and, if

who threaten to cut of the settlers, and, stroy heaver.

The News Printing Company commence the issue of a daily. Another daily paper. September 1 by parties from fissouri. Several meetings have been held in the reference to the formation of a governmen feeling among the miners in in two of the government, and there is some talk of holy under it. But tittle interest was manifess the Presidential election.

Pire at Atchison, St. T.
LEAVENWORTH, K. T., Sept. 3, 150
A fire at Atchison on Sunday morning destroyed suiklings, valued at \$5,500. Issured for \$2,000.

The Kansas Election. The municipal election in this city is progress;

Fire in Cincinnati. A. M. Taylor & Co. 's ine bark house, at the yme and liberty streets, was destroyed by light. Less, \$25,000; partially impured.

Southern Ocean Steamer Move

Flour firmer and stock reduced. What firm, but carred dud and heavy sales 2 Chingo apring at \$1.05, and 5.00 Green Bay club at \$1.1. Corn dult as market better: sales 4.000 bushels: nominal at 20 kg. Canal freights, 58e, wheat and 150 corn to New York-of 1c. Imports—130,000 bbls. flour, to the corn 5.000 bushels carry. Experts—100 bbls. hour, 120,1 137,000 bushels corn, 10,000 bushels carry. Experts—100 bbls. hour, 120,1 137,000 bushels corn, 11,000 bushels carry.

heavy mass II.000 bushels No 2 Chicago spring \$1.05, 10,000 do choice amber Wisconsin at \$1.17, 15,00 do Miswankee club at \$1.14 Chen 5c. lower and in the demand: males 35 and bushels at \$20 Chier grains nom hal. Canal freights at \$20.00 foot; 140.00 bbs. Acquired to the core to New York. Lake imports—10.000 bbs. Acquired to the core of the